

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1837.

No. 24 Vol. 52.

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
**DANL. BRADFORD,**  
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.  
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE  
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.  
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.  
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
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ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.  
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be  
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-  
fice.  
A. ADVERTISING.  
1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1.50; three  
months \$1; six months \$7.50; twelve months  
\$15. Longers in proportion.

**A CARD.**  
DR. F. B. GREGG, having permanently settled  
in Lexington, respectfully offers his  
services to the public, in the vari-  
ous branches of his profession. OFF-  
ICE ON SHORT STREET, (Immediately  
in the rear of the Court-house.) Where he may  
always be found, except when absent on profes-  
sional business.  
Lexington, May 18, 1837.—20-41.

**A. M'COY.**  
I am now receiving and will keep on hand, at  
his stand on Main street, a few doors below  
L. Taylor's Confectionary, a choice stock of  
**GROCERIES,**  
Which he offers for sale, wholesale or retail,  
at moderate prices and on reasonable terms.  
He respectfully invites merchants from the ad-  
jacent towns, who make purchases in Lexing-  
ton, and others who wish good bargains, to give  
him a call.  
Constantly on hand M'COY'S RIFLE and  
BLASTING POWDER, by the keg or quantity,  
and a large stock of LEAD and SHOT.  
He will also store or sell on commission.  
Lexington, May 16, 1837.—21-31

**SPUN COTTON.**  
A LARGE LOT OF R. S. HAVLAND and  
Co's. SPUN COTTON for sale, warranted  
good, and sold as low as can be bought in  
the city.  
HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co.  
may 3, 1837.—18-19.

**New Wholesale and Retail  
Grocery Store**

**FRANCIS McLEAR  
AND  
PHILIP O'CONNELL**  
HAVE entered into Partnership in the  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**GROCERY BUSINESS,**  
UNDER THE NAME OF  
**McLEAR & O'CONNELL.**  
At the North West Corner of Main and Main-  
Cross Streets, a little below Keiser's Tavern,  
and opposite Mr. Logan's Currying Shop.  
Where they are now receiving a large & well  
selected assortment of

**GROCERIES.**

Which they offer  
very low, for cash.  
They are prepared to  
receive and forward  
Goods consigned to  
their care, on a libe-  
ral terms as any house in the City. They will  
make liberal advances on goods consigned to  
them. They have a House on Water Street,  
close to where the Steam Cars stop, which will  
save drays.  
They have now on hand, and will continue  
to keep, a regular supply of SUPERFINE  
FLOUR, manufactured by Mr. G. SIKOVEN,  
the owner of Dupuy's celebrated Mills.  
They have also made arrangements with a  
celebrated manufacturer of STONWARE,  
at Mayville, to sell his Stone-Ware on com-  
mission. They have now on hand several val-  
uable kinds, well assorted which they offer on  
liberal terms.  
They respectfully solicit their friends and the  
public to call and examine their stock. Mer-  
chants from a distance will find it to their in-  
terest to give them a call.  
Lexington, May 6, 1837.—19-14.

**Great Bargains!**  
TO BE HAD AT THE  
**MARBLE FRONT STORE,**  
No. 52, Main St.

As for style and quality, they cannot be  
beat in the West or any where else:  
ONE HUNDRED PIECES SUPERFINE  
**COLORED**  
CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS;  
Black figured satins; silk challoes; ditto  
plain silks, satins and challoes of every  
color; plaid and striped muslins; jackonets;  
Bawn and painted muslins; plain straw bonnets;  
open work bonnets; &c. &c. no more and leather  
shoes, with a thousand other articles impossible  
to think of at present.

**J. T. FRAZER,**  
N. B. A handsome assortment of Carpeting,  
Rugs and Druggists, just received.  
Lexington, May 30, 1837.—22-14.

**HOUSE AND LOT  
FOR SALE.**

WISH to sell the HOUSE in which  
I now live, on Main Street, adjoining  
SAML. RICE. The house is large, contains  
9 rooms, and is in a pleasant part of the City.—  
There is a large LOT attached, containing one  
acre, and Stables, Carriage House, and every  
other necessary out building. Any person  
wishing a handsome situation, would do well to  
call and see this.  
**JACOB UTINGER.**  
Lexington, June 1, 1837.—22-2m.

For the Kentucky Gazette.  
MAY 18th, 1837.  
A large and respectable assembly of  
the citizens of Morgan county, having  
met at the court house, in West Liberty,  
on the 18th inst, for the purpose of ex-  
pressing their respect and high esteem,  
for the moral character, learning and  
talents of the Hon. Kenes Farrow, Judge  
of the Montgomery Judicial district; and  
having called Ew'd Wills Esq. to the  
Chair, and appointed Daniel P. Moseley  
secretary, and the following Gentlemen,  
to wit, Wm. Conner Esq. of Greenup  
county a practicing attorney in said  
district, Dan. P. Moseley, John L. Elliott,  
S. M. Farish, James G. Hazlett, Jacob  
Morton, A. Reed, Col. W. Henry and  
Eli Likins, a committee to draft suitable  
resolutions for the occasion, who, after  
retiring for a short time, returned with  
the following preamble and resolutions,  
which were unanimously adopted.

Your committee do not wish to be con-  
sidered, as making a parade on the pre-  
sent occasion for its own sake, but sup-  
pose that an unostentatious expression of  
public sentiment, in respect to an indi-  
vidual holding a highly responsible and  
important office, more especially when  
that individual, who we consider to be  
public property, has been assailed and  
his character and qualifications for the  
office he holds, impugned, through the  
medium of the public papers; probably  
to gratify the disappointed feelings, of as-  
pirants and sectarian oppositionists, is  
not only necessary, but, actually called  
for in the case of the individual who is  
the subject of this meeting.

Public men belong to the public, and  
to be duly appreciated should be Gen-  
erally known. To diffuse knowledge is  
the business of the informed; we, there-  
fore, think that an expression of public  
sentiment at this time and place, by this  
people, relative to the individual who has  
been the occasion of this meeting, is the  
most suitable means by which to dis-  
seminate the public mind, relative to his moral  
worth and qualifications for office. Not  
that we suppose we are better acquainted  
with Judge Kenes Farrow on those points  
than any other people, but as he has been  
a constant practitioner of law in our ju-  
dicial district, for at least twenty years,  
and in our circuit for ten or twelve at  
least, and many of us have been ac-  
quainted with him both in his private and of-  
ficial character, for, and during the first  
named term, we reasonably suppose that,  
so far as such a knowledge extends that  
such expression of sentiment, will be  
taken for what it is worth, & have its due  
weight and influence in placing his true  
character before the public.

Your committee think, for Judge Far-  
row to be highly valued and esteemed, is  
only to be well known.  
Resolved therefore, in order to contrib-  
ute our share towards rendering to Judge  
Farrow what is really due; that, having  
witnessed the able, orderly and prompt  
manner in which he has discharged the  
duties of his office, at the May term of  
this circuit court, which has this day ter-  
minated, and so far as we are informed  
relative to the performance of those duties  
at the other courts, in this judicial district,  
and from our knowledge of the moral  
character, learning and talents of the  
Judge, whilst he was at the bar, we be-  
lieve that he will fully answer the most  
flattering anticipations of his friends and  
fellow citizens, and in the end, convince  
the public generally, that he is worthy  
of their highest esteem.

Resolved that we duly appreciate the  
act of the executive, in placing so able  
and faithfully an individual upon the  
bench of this district in place of Judge  
Silas W. Robbins resigned.

These being read were with the fore-  
going preambles unanimously adopted;  
by a large numbers of citizens of this  
county.

**EDWARD WELLS, President.**

**DAN. P. MOSELEY Sec'y.**

A draft for \$22 94, by the Post Office  
Department, upon the Western Bank of  
this city, was presented a day or two  
since, and payment refused; yet this bank  
has in its vaults nearly \$30,000 of the  
post office money at this time.

A draft of \$500, drawn by the Post  
Master General on the Post Master of  
this city, was on Saturday presented, and  
paid in specie.—*Pennsylvanian.*

**CAUSE AND EFFECT.**

Is not the subjoined a fair specimen of  
whig reasoning? We apprehend that  
our whig friends have argued not less  
wildly or foolishly, than the subjoined ex-  
amples exhibit.

There have been several breaches re-  
cently in the Erie Canal. All in conse-  
quence of the Albany Regency.

There was a heavy frost in and near  
Richmond, Va. some nights ago, by which  
many precious vegetables were cut off.  
We may safely attribute this to the ma-  
lign influence of the Richmond Enquirer,  
and the officious meddling of the "odorif-  
erous democrats."

The peach blossoms in New Jersey

have severely suffered. Is not this the  
act of Governor Dickinson?

The 'shad fishery on the Potomac, has  
not been successful this year. When will  
the people shake off the despotism which  
thus interferes with their dearest inter-  
est?

There was a mob in Cincinnati a few  
days ago, about a young woman, who  
was supposed to be abducted by forcible  
means, but it was afterwards ascertained  
that she was confined by means of her  
own choice. Here is another example  
of the effects of the precious specie cir-  
cular.

A poor widow was turned out of house  
and home, a few days ago by a griping  
landlord. And yet Mr. Van Buren re-  
ceives and pockets his salary.

There is a poor prospect for crops in  
several parts of the country. And yet  
the stone-headed government refuses to  
charter a national bank.

A states prison bird was recently  
caught in an act of petty larceny. He  
was caught in the act, but obstinately  
refused to confess. What a commentary  
this on General Jackson's favorite senti-  
ment, "that the blessings of government,  
like the dews of heaven, shall be dis-  
posed alike on the rich and the poor."

The Bank of the United States has  
suspended specie payments. Does not  
this prove beyond the possibility of a  
doubt, the necessity for a national bank?

Two men were severely injured by  
falling from one of the dilapidated walls  
of Joseph's Banking House. Comment is  
unnecessary. An indignant people will  
put down a corrupt administration that  
has thus dared to trample on the consti-  
tution and laws.—*N. Y. Times.*

—We have had no failure here ex-  
cept the failure of the Town clock. It  
is owing, we suppose to the specie cir-  
cular, and failure of the United States  
Bank to get a recharter! This is the  
fashion now-a-days, to attribute all mis-  
chief to the administration.—*Gloucester  
Democrat.*

**HURRA FOR LITTLE GRANVILLE!**  
This little Bank, like a bravo little hero,  
as she is, held out specie payment longer  
than Nick Biddle! Here is bravery for  
you, worth recording.

P. S.—We are just informed too, that  
the little Granville intends to stick to it  
—obtain the deposits and regulate the  
currency—as Biddle can't do it any longer.  
—*Western Hemisphere.*

The President's reply to the Committee  
of Tobacco Planters, of Prince George's  
county, Md. The committee make the  
following report of the President's reply  
to their communication:—*Pennsylvanian*

"After perusing these attentively the  
President remarked, that immediately  
after the attention of Congress had been  
called to the Tobacco trade, and their ac-  
tion on the subject, it had engaged as it  
well merited (being an interest of the  
most valuable character) the serious con-  
sideration of the Executive. And that he  
had caused already many steps to be  
taken to promote its prosperity and suc-  
cess. In particular, that our Ministers  
in England and France had been furnis-  
hed with the necessary instructions on the  
subject; that instructions were also in a  
course of preparation for our Minister in  
Prussia, and that Mr. Joshua Dodge, a  
gentleman of great practical information  
in this business, and who had been ap-  
pointed as a special agent to assist and  
co-operate with Mr. Wheaton, the Minis-  
ter, in relation to it, would sail with the  
instructions without delay. He also  
stated that no Minister to Austria had  
been appointed as yet, and that for spe-  
cial reasons he did not desire to make the  
appointment earlier than the next meet-  
ing of Congress, but that no injury would  
probably result to the Tobacco trade from  
this delay, as he intended in the interim,  
to send an agent to that country whose  
duty it should be to collect all the mat-  
erial facts and information which he  
could in respect to it. The effect of  
which would be to render more easy and  
certain of success the efforts which our  
Minister would be instructed to make  
when sent."

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

It affords us pleasure to say that the  
rumor of Gen. Jackson's having a draft  
protested in this city, or of his losing a  
large sum of money by the failure of  
Yeatman, Wood & Co., of Nashville, or  
in any other way is utterly without founda-  
tion. We have seen a letter from the  
old General in which he says, that for  
twenty years he has not drawn a draft  
upon any person whatever; that he is in  
no way responsible to the amount of a  
dollar, for any person or persons, except  
for the purchase of two or three slaves  
by his adopted son; and that all the ru-  
mors in relation to his drafts, his endorse-  
ments, and his losses are entirely false  
and without the shadow of foundation in  
truth."

The Deposite Banks.—We have reason  
to know that a circular has been pre-  
pared in the Treasury Department, for

all the Deposite Banks. It requires  
them to state the causes of their suspen-  
sion of specie payments, and at what  
time they are likely to resume them.  
Until they do, they are to receive no  
more deposits, and they are called upon  
to render up forthwith to the Govern-  
ment, all the deposits they now hold.  
The Government may call spirits from  
the vasty deep, but will they come?—*N.  
Y. Courier.*

**ENGLAND AND HER CANADI-  
AN COLONIES.**

House of Commons, Friday, April 14.  
CANADA.—The house went into com-  
mittee on the resolutions relating to  
Canada. On the fifth resolution being  
read.

Mr. Roebuck rose and strongly op-  
posed it. He was convinced, that if the  
house agreed to the resolution, it would  
be impossible ever to expect a reconcil-  
iation of the people of Canada. It would  
have the effect of separating that colony  
from the mother country. He said, he  
had to propose a plan for the pacification  
of the Canadas, and he trusted the house  
would give him its attention while he  
stated what the plan was. What he had  
was to propose, if possible, a plan which  
should adjust the dispute arising between  
the mother country and the colonies,  
in which there existed peculiar difficul-  
ties. (Hear.) His plan referred to the  
following particulars, first, the legisla-  
tive council; secondly, to the executive  
council, and thirdly, to what had already  
been hinted at in the resolutions of his  
Majesty's ministers, namely, a general  
assembly.

So far the alterations which were pro-  
posed affected the constitution not merely  
of Lower Canada, but of Upper Cana-  
da, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and  
Prince Edward's Island. He should also  
include in his plan the finances of Lower  
Canada, the Land Tenure Act, the  
land company, and that which was also  
hinted at in the resolutions of his Maj-  
esty's ministers, an alteration in the bound-  
aries of Lower Canada. He wished to  
make the legislative council responsible  
to themselves. He first proposed to abo-  
lish that council. Every person who had  
spoken of that council had condemned it.

In the year 1828 a committee of that  
house had condemned it. The resolution  
passed by that house the other night  
had condemned it, and the commissioners  
appointed by his Majesty's government  
had condemned it. What he proposed  
was to create an executive council to be  
called the governor in council, and to be  
composed of an attorney and solicitor  
general and ten councillors, to be chosen  
by the governor. They should have the  
power, when a bill was passed by the  
House of assembly, to revise that meas-  
ure and suggest amendments, and then  
send it back to the House of Assembly,  
but they were to have no power of rejection.  
This bill was to be afterwards sent to  
the governor himself, who might either  
give or withhold his assent. According  
to his plan, the council would be direct-  
ly responsible to the governor and direct-  
ly to the House of Assembly. He did  
not want to have a council like the pres-  
ent one, which was responsible to no one.  
He proposed therefore, the abolition of the  
legislative council, and that the governor  
or council should perform their functions.

His great object was to have a general  
assembly over all the Canadas. What he  
therefore proposed was, that the house  
of Assembly of each province should each  
choose five delegates, and that they  
should constitute a general assembly.  
Then came the question what their func-  
tions were to be. He proposed that the  
first should be two-fold, first, judicial,  
and secondly, legislative. The first  
would give them the power of impeach-  
ing the judges. He should propose also  
that this body should choose one judge,  
who should sit as a court of appeal; per-  
forming the functions which were at pre-  
sent performed by the privy council of  
England. Proceeding one step further,  
he came to the next difficulty, and that  
related to the finances. He proposed to  
have a permanent civil list, and he said  
the people of Canada would accede to  
that. He would include in the civil list  
the governor, the judges, and ten of the  
executive council; but in return he do-  
manded a complete giving up of the  
whole revenue of Lower Canada. On  
the subject of the boundaries of Lower  
Canada, I would entreat the government  
to do nothing. They have enough in  
their hands already in the shape of dis-  
pute—let them not add another difficulty  
to a subject already complicated. Such  
was his plan for the pacification of Cana-  
da, sufficiently extensive in its reforms  
to satisfy the just demands of the people  
of Canada, and containing nothing which  
ought to alarm or affront the pride of  
this country. The time must come when  
the whole of our American possessions  
shall become independent states; and  
there are peculiar combinations that oc-  
cur when this happens; one fraught with  
danger to England, and one to Europe; the  
other carrying with it protection to the  
world at large. If any circumstances

should lead the English colonies of Amer-  
ica to join themselves with the United  
States, and thus confer upon that already  
powerful people an unbroken line of coast  
from the Gulf of Mexico to the North  
Pole, and also a territory stretching from  
the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean—if such  
an event should happen, a very few years  
would be required to make this Ameri-  
can republic as formidable to all the na-  
tions of the earth as was ancient Rome  
in her days of greatness. But if we  
could form a northern federal republic out  
of our colonies to check and control this  
mighty power, we should act wisely and  
with forethought. Let us, then, not so  
anger and thwart these our colonies while  
under our dominion, as to make them  
turn to the United States for sympathy  
and support; but let us teach them to act  
together, to look also to us for kindness  
and assistance, so that, when the act  
of separation does occur, we shall still be  
close friends, aiding each other, and pro-  
tecting and reciprocally forwarding the  
interests of both nations. The scheme  
he had proposed has this end in view. It  
remains to be seen whether that end  
meets with the approbation of this house,  
and whether the means suggested are in  
their opinion adequate to the purpose in-  
tended.

Sir R. Peel and Lord Stanley express-  
ed an intention to vote for the resolutions,  
though they both thought that more res-  
olute and permanent measures ought to  
be adopted.

Lord J. Russell declared that he must  
perceive in the resolution; that he could  
not forego the principle on which they  
were founded.

The following Parody is from a friend in  
Charleston, S. C., and presents a good pic-  
ture of the times. Copied from the Win-  
nipeg Intelligencer, of June 30, 1837.

What's this dull town to me?  
No cash is here,  
Things that we used to see,  
Now don't appear;  
Where's all the paper bills,  
Silver dollars, cents, and mills,  
Oh! we must check our wiles—  
No cash is here.  
What made the city?  
Money was here.  
What makes the banks so sad?  
No cash is here.  
What makes the planters sad,  
Factors crazy, merchants mad?  
Oh! times are very bad—  
No cash is here.  
Oh! curse upon the times,  
Hard times the men do cry,  
Hard times the women sigh;  
Ruin and Misery—  
No cash is here.

ROBERT.  
The above words may be sung to the tune  
called "Robin Adair."

**NOTICE.**

THE members of the Militia Companies of  
Captains Atkinson and Caselman, are  
requested to meet at the Republican Meeting  
House, on Saturday the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock,  
P. M., for the purpose of forming a Volunteer  
Uniform Company, out of said Militia Com-  
panies. All those friendly to such a company be-  
ing formed, are earnestly requested to attend.  
June 6th, 1837.—23-14.

**Caution.**

THIS is to forewarn all persons from shooting,  
fishing, hunting or trespassing in any man-  
ner, on any plantation, as I am determined to  
put the law in force against such.  
WALTER CARR, Sen.  
Fayette Co., June 1, 1837.—22-41.

**Veterinary Surgery.**

THE subscriber respectfully  
informs the inhabitants of  
Lexington, and the country at  
large, that he intends remaining  
for some length of time in Lexing-  
ton, at Mr. SAWYER PEEL'S Tavern  
Water-street, where he intends to commence  
his practice of CURING HORSES of various  
diseases—such as the Spavin, Ringbone, Pol-  
evit, Fistula, Sore Eyes, and various other dis-  
eases that horses are subject to. Persons hav-  
ing horses afflicted with any of the above dis-  
eases, by bringing him the horse or horses, or  
sending for him in time, he will guarantee to  
effect a cure.  
JOHN HUBLEY.  
Lex April 15, 1837.—16-3m

**A CARD.**

**DR. S. PILKINGTON.**  
RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to  
the citizens of Lexington and the public  
generally, in the various branches of his profes-  
sion. Office on Main-Street, next door to Mrs  
Garwood's.  
Lexington, May 3, 1837.—18-14.

**For the benefit of the city  
Of Lexington.**

**RED BUCK.**

THIS well bred BULL is  
kept on my premises, ad-  
joining the residence of James  
G. McKINNEY, Esq., and will  
accommodate such Cows as may be sent him,  
at One Dollar and Fifty Cents each, which may  
be discharged by One Dollar sent with the cow.  
RED BUCK was got by Dun's full bred Dur-  
ham Bull, out of a fine blooded Cow.  
PRESLEY ATHEY.  
Lexington, May 31, 1837.—22-14.

**ARMSTRONG'S PRACTICE,**  
JUST received and for sale at Skillman's,  
Main-street, Lectures on the Practice of  
Medicine, by the late John Armstrong, M. D.  
Edited by Joseph Rix, M. D. Member of the  
Royal College of Surgeons in London.  
April 19, 1837.—16-14

From the *Pennsylvanian.*  
**ADJOURNED TOWN MEETING,**  
Assembled this morning, 22d inst. at  
10 o'clock, to hear the report of the Com-  
mittee of Seven who were appointed to  
correspond with the Banks.

The meeting was one of the largest  
ever assembled in Old Independence  
Square, and the utmost harmony and  
good feeling pervaded the vast multitude.  
All seemed anxious to preserve the public  
order, and retired at the adjournment  
in peace and quietness.

The report of the Committee appoint-  
ed to correspond with the Banks, was  
presented and read in a clear and dis-  
tinct voice by Wm. Thompson. The  
resolutions were afterwards read, in a  
masterly manner, by Col. Rob't M. Lee,  
who prefaced them with a few eloquent  
remarks.

The resolutions were seconded by E.  
A. Penniman, of Spring Garden, in a  
forcible and eloquent manner, exposing  
the weakness and sophistry of the Bank  
documents, and placing the authors in  
no very enviable light before the public.  
He spoke about half an hour with energy,  
argument and clearness, and his remarks  
were received with great applause. The  
documents and resolutions were then un-  
animously adopted. John Ferral then  
introduced a series of resolutions, which  
he sustained by a pertinent and eloquent  
speech. The meeting was subsequent-  
ly addressed by John Crossin, Eli Dillin,  
and Rob't M. Lee, when the meeting ad-  
journed.

The following is the report of the Com-  
mittee:

**FELLOW CITIZENS:**

Your Committee, who were appointed  
to correspond with the Banks, respect-  
fully report:

That they immediately organized, and  
proceeded to the subject matter of their  
appointment, by addressing the follow-  
ing circular to the various Banks:

To the Presidents and Directors of the  
Banks.

GENTLEMEN.—You are no doubt a-  
ware that on the afternoon of the 15th  
inst., a meeting of the citizens of the  
city and county of Philadelphia was held  
in Independence Square. Its object was  
to take such measures as are required  
by the present extraordinary state of af-  
fairs—that of the refusal of the banks  
to redeem their notes in gold or silver.  
The meeting was unprecedented in size,  
and composed principally of those who  
most directly and materially suffer in  
their business and labor by this unex-  
pected proceeding. Those assembled  
were actuated by no motive or desire,  
but to sustain, to the extent of their abili-  
ties, the existing laws of the common-  
wealth applicable to this emergency.

Among the resolutions, resulting from  
deliberations which it is scarcely neces-  
sary for us to say were conducted with  
equal unanimity and temperance, was  
the following:—

Resolved, That a committee of 7 be  
appointed, to hold correspondence with  
the banks of the city and county, with in-  
structions to inquire whether they will  
agree to pay their ten or five dollar bills,  
or to what extent they will go in redeem-  
ing their notes; and that said committee  
report to an adjourned meeting, to be  
held at this place, on Thursday morning,  
at 10 o'clock.

The undersigned were designated, by  
the meeting to compose that committee,  
and now address you, in accordance with  
its instructions. Representing so large  
a body of your fellow citizens, who hold  
your promissory notes, as the proceeds  
of their industry, we cannot doubt the  
propriety of inquiring the reason of the  
banks for so suddenly adopting the  
course to which they have resorted; and  
of desiring an answer to the inquiries  
embraced in the resolution.

The committee are of opinion that the  
payment of all notes of the denomination  
of \$5, or even \$10, will not be injurious  
to any solvent bank—and will prevent  
the incalculable evil which must inevi-  
tably result from the indiscriminate is-  
sue of small bills.

Having mixed much among our fellow  
citizens, we do not hesitate to say that  
they confidently expect a full and can-  
did reply to those inquiries; and as the  
meeting by which we were appointed,  
will reassemble on Monday next, the 22d  
inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. we ask that it  
may be made to us before Saturday, 12  
o'clock.

**F. STOEYER,  
JOHN WILBANK,  
THOMAS HOGAN,  
ROBERT M. LEE,  
E. A. PENNIMAN,  
NATHAN HALL,  
WM. THOMPSON.**  
PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1837.

At a meeting of delegates from all the  
Banks of the city of Philadelphia and ad-  
joining districts, held at the Exchange,  
the following reply to the communica-  
tion of the Committee of the public meet-  
ing held on the 15th inst. addressed to  
the said Banks, was unanimously agreed



And ordered to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary on behalf of the meeting.

To Messrs. F. Stoeber, E. A. Penniman, John Wilbank, Nathan Hall, Thos. Hogan, Wm. Thompson, Robert M. Lee.

Gentlemen,—Your letter of the 17th inst. was yesterday received and submitted to a meeting of Delegates from the Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, in whose name we are authorized to answer your inquiries. This we shall proceed to do promptly and cheerfully.

Between the Banks and the community there ought always to be a clear understanding. The Banks are in fact the representatives of the capital and industry of the Community. If the business of the country was confined merely to what could be carried on with gold and silver, that business would be in the hands of the very few who could command gold and silver, and nine-tenths of all those works which give employment to industry would cease to exist. It is the banks which supply by credit the want of gold and silver. They enable men with more industry and talents than money to undertake valuable works, to employ a great number of hands, and give activity to the spirit of enterprise.

The factories, the ship building, the house building, the coal-mines, the canals, the roads—the whole industry of the country, are in a great degree supported or assisted by credits derived from banks. The banks, then, are inseparable from the industry of the country. If the country prospers, the banks prosper; if the country suffers, the banks suffer; and the banks can never do anything which injures the country, which does not still more injure themselves.

Accordingly in the late proceedings they have been guided by the same principle of common interest, which will readily appear by the answer to your two inquiries.

1st. You express a wish to know the reasons of the adoption of the measure of suspending specie payments.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks of Philadelphia, was occasioned by this—that the banks of New York stopped paying specie. The banks of Philadelphia, therefore, thought if others would not pay specie to them and to the citizens of Philadelphia, it would be very wrong to pay specie to others—because this would be paying specie at the expense of the citizens of Philadelphia.

The specie in the banks of Philadelphia is the fund on which loans and made to the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics of Philadelphia. When the specie diminishes, the loans are diminished; and if the banks had gone on paying specie to the New York banks, they would have been obliged to cease lending to the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, and the consequence would be, that all the laboring classes would soon have been without employment.

If the banks' part with their specie, the question then was, whether it was better to suspend the factories, suspend all trade, suspend all house-building, all canal making, all road-making or to suspend specie payment. If the banks had been so thoughtless as to go on till all the specie had been drawn from them, how could they lend money to pay the wages of the industrious classes, who would have been thrown out of employ by thousands.

The suspension, then, was for the very purpose of enabling the Banks to lend to those who pay the wages of the industrious classes; and we think that so far from being an object of censure, it was the indispensable duty of the banks not to part with their specie; that is to say, not to give up the means of lending to those who could employ so many industrious and worthy citizens.

2d. Your next enquiry is, whether, during the general suspension, the banks might not pay their five or ten dollar notes.

The banks have considered this matter carefully and frequently. They would be glad to do it, but they are satisfied that it would be injurious to the laboring classes.

The reasons are these. If it is right to suspend specie payments at all, if it is necessary to protect the industry of the City and County—the measure must be carried out, or it will be of no service.—For look at the effect of it. Specie is now at a premium. If five dollar notes will bring specie, then five dollar notes are at the same premium as specie.—They will then be bought up and brought to the Banks, the specie drawn from them and sent away, so that if all the five dollar notes were paid in specie, there would not be a dollar of it in circulation. If, when it was paid out, you could keep it in circulation, it would be well, but that is impossible, while it is bought up immediately, and carried off. Besides, to pay five dollar notes, is just as bad as paying hundred dollar notes, because the owner of a hundred dollar note has only to come first and get it changed into five, and then he draws the whole hundred in specie and sends it away. Again, why should you pay a five dollar note and not a ten, or fifty? Would it be just to pay one man, and not pay all? Is it not better to keep all this specie safely, until the time comes when every body can be paid alike?

The course of the banks of Philadelphia has been justified completely by the conduct of all the other Banks in the U. States; as far as we have heard from them, they all having suspended specie payments, and all having avoided making any distinction between small notes and large ones. The very

few institutions that made an effort, under the most favorable circumstances, to continue specie payments, after the experiment of a few days, or hours, found themselves compelled to submit to overruling necessity. When all the Banks in the U. States protect their neighbors by keeping their specie, it would appear to be unsafe for the Philadelphia Banks to expose the merchants, manufacturers and mechanics of the city and county to the injury they must suffer by any premature attempt to pay specie. In conclusion, it may be proper to add, that it has been suggested that the banks might be induced to part with their present stock of specie. We deem it a duty to apprise you that no such disposition exists, and that the banks looking steadily to a resumption of specie payments, will carefully guard their present supply, and will not reduce it for the purpose of gain. We have now given candidly the motives of the proceedings of the Banks, and shall be gratified if they appear reasonable to the respectable body of our fellow citizens whom you worthily represent on this occasion.

Very respectfully yours,  
(Signed) MANUEL EYRE,  
Chairman.  
JOHN B. TREVOR, Secretary.

While your committee acknowledge full courtesy in their intercourse with the banks, they totally dissent from the doctrines promulgated by their delegates: believing it to be addressed to the eye, rather than the sense—to the ignorance of the community, and not to its reason or judgment. In the present embarrassment all classes are affected, none are exempt from its desolating effects; yet the laboring classes are distinctly addressed. The Bank of Germantown says, "That in consequence of the foreign debt, owing by our country, 'created' by excess of importations, suspension of specie payments seems 'to be the only means by which it could be retained' in the country." And again says the President, "I am fully aware that Congress has it perfectly in its power to liquidate the foreign debt without the least inconvenience." Your committee protest against the action being held responsible for the debts of individuals. If merchants embark in wild and ruinous speculations, involving themselves and families, your committee are at a loss to know, why business and trade, road making, ship building, and house building, and all the other avenues for the accession of real wealth, should be stopped for their especial benefit? much less, why the gold and silver of the nation should be exported for the purpose of liquidating their debts? Your committee conceive the Banking system to be a system of fraud and oppression—by which the few control the entire prosperity of the country, depreciate and raise all the necessities of life at their will—and subject the whole people to their arbitrary decision in obtaining loans.

Your committee indulge the hope that the present state of affairs will not be without its good, in impressing upon the people the absolute necessity of turning their attention to the all important subject, the Banking System.

For a more full expression of the sentiments of your committee, your attention is respectfully invited to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we regard with indifference and contempt, the puerile style and tone of the letter addressed by the delegates of the banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, to the committee appointed to address them on behalf of a large assemblage of citizens, quite as competent as themselves to understand the ordinary operations of circumstances, which they have pretended to explain with such ridiculous minutiae; we do still deeply regret that their communication is wanting in that manly, frank, and explicit declaration of their present situation and future intentions, which the existing state of affairs so imperiously demands.

Resolved, That the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, holding large amounts of paper money issued by the banks, have a right to a clear exposition of their present situation, and of their ability and intentions to redeem their notes in gold and silver, the only legitimate currency of the country. That, from the letter of the delegates of banks, we, and all the citizens who hold their promises to pay, are utterly unable to know whether they are worth anything; whether these banks possess the means of redeeming them with specie, and whether have adopted any measures for the resumption of specie payments.

Resolved, That in the reasons given in this letter for ceasing to pay their notes with specie, to wit: that the "Banks of New York refused to pay their own notes in specie," we see one of the strongest reasons ever presented to any community for abolishing or reforming such a vitiated system of currency. The banks of this city and county have now, out, suppose, 30 millions of paper money, which was taken by the people on their pledge that they would pay it on demand, in gold and silver; they now tell us that they cannot do so, because the banks in New York will not pay their promise; and, if this reason is good, we suppose the people of Philadelphia are to keep this paper money just as long as the banks in other places chose to pursue the same system—a system vitally injurious to the honest industry of the largest portion of the community.

Resolved, That this communication of the Banks is equally unsatisfactory, in

presenting to our citizens no plan for the preservation of a lawful circulating medium of less than five dollars; that in their refusal to redeem their five dollar notes, and their refusal at the same time to issue the smaller denominations of specie currency, we can see nothing but a determination to deluge this whole neighborhood with spurious and constantly depreciating paper tickets, made in notorious violation of the law, and liable to be easily counterfeited, lost and destroyed.

Resolved, That while we totally disapprove of the existing system of Banks, Corporations, and Monopolies, which has been allowed to grow up in this Commonwealth, to the destruction of honest labor, and the violation of private industry and right, we yet demand that the provisions of the existing laws calculated (though in our opinion, quite insufficiently) to restrain these privileged institutions within some bounds, shall be maintained. That these laws do positively require every Bank to redeem its notes in Gold and Silver, or if it cannot do so, that it shall cease to issue any more of its depreciated paper, and take immediate steps for collecting its property, and paying its notes. We call upon the banks to do this. That those laws do positively forbid any dividends to be made among the Stockholders, till all their notes are redeemed in specie. We call upon the Banks to remember this, and apply all their profits to pay their notes. That those laws do positively forbid their Charter, unless they resume specie specie payments in ninety days. We call upon the Banks to remember this, and honestly apply themselves so to do. That those laws do positively forbid the issuing or circulation of any paper ticket, as circulating medium, under five dollars. We call upon the Banks and all Corporations to remember this.

Resolved, That we solemnly call on the delegates now assembled in Convention at Harrisburg, to introduce into our new constitution most positive, & peremptory provisions against the mad spirit of creating Banks, Corporations, and Monopolies, which heretofore existed in our State. That the free people of this Commonwealth will not submit to a system which, under the color of law, is interfering constantly with private enterprise; creating the most sudden and unjust fluctuations in the value of their property; opening the door to the most pernicious speculation; raising and depressing, without cause, the price of land, food and labor; subtracting from us the gold and silver acquired by our industry, and scattering from one end of our State to the other, a paper currency, which those who issue can discredit, and refuse to pay, by a combination among themselves, at any moment they choose.

Resolved, That we disclaim all connection with mere party politics, and at this deeply important crisis, hold ourselves, as free citizens of Pennsylvania, far above all party connections; that we know there are many in this vast assemblage, who have heretofore entertained different opinions on political topics; but that we do now, with one voice, express our approbation of that policy in the general government of the United States, which goes to uphold a currency of gold and silver, and not a currency of paper money; that our forefathers, the men who fought for and sustained our liberties, the framers of our constitution, the patriots whose memories we revere, and whose principles we proudly cherish, were hard money men; that we are determined to follow in their footsteps; that we solemnly call upon the present administration, manfully, fearlessly, and at all hazards, to go on collecting the public revenues, and paying the public dues in gold and silver; we solemnly call on them to exert all their exertions in saving the country (now free from national debt, a national bank, and a funding system) from any return to those emblems of foreign and wretched monarchies, to preserve this present proud pre-eminence of their country; and we disavow them, that in so doing, whatever clamor they may encounter from those whose prejudices, principles, passions or interest, have wedded them to that false and fatal system they will gain, and may rely upon in every emergency, the heartfelt support of the unbiassed yeomanry of the country, the laborer, the mechanic, the working men of our cities, towns and villages, from one end of this vast republic to the other.

Resolved, That while we know our rights, and knowing dare maintain them, we are ready and proud to vindicate the supremacy of our constitution and laws; and we therefore pledge ourselves to support and carry out our principles, but that we view with the contempt it merits any insinuations that we shall do so except in that peaceful and manly way which free men in a free country know to be sufficient, and also know must be successful sooner or later; that we need no tumultuous assemblage, as we fear no ridiculous threats, but that we will meet and confer together, with that freedom and frankness which are demanded by the present position of affairs, and that we will adopt that straight forward course which the republicans of America have adopted on many an emergency heretofore.

Resolved, That a committee of one hundred be appointed by the officers of this meeting, for the purpose of ascertaining the most prompt and proper mode of proceeding against individuals and corporations for violating the laws prohibiting the issuing and circulating of small bills, to correspond with our friends in other portions of the United States, to take all legal measures in enforcing the Banks to pay their five dollar notes, and to perform such other duties as they may deem proper and necessary in the present emergency.

Resolved, That the Committee have authority to call this meeting together, and report to them, at such time as they deem it expedient.

F. STOEBER,  
E. A. PENNIMAN,  
JOHN WILBANK,  
NATHAN HALL,  
THOMAS HOGAN,  
WM. THOMPSON,  
ROBERT M. LEE.

## THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE TOWN MEETING.

The following resolutions were adopted at the late town meeting. They are an answer to the late proceeding in New-York and Boston. They enforce the necessity of an adherence to the constitution and the laws of the country, and announce the determination of the people of the City and County of Philadelphia to support the executive authorities of the country and all public officers in the discharge of their official duties.

John Ferral then rose and addressed the following preamble and resolutions, which were, on motion, adopted:

Whereas on Monday last, the 15th inst., in the largest assemblage of the people ever convened by public notice in this city, it was resolved to institute by Committee an inquiry into the condition of all the Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia; also, into the motives which had dictated their suspension of specie payments; also, into their intentions with respect to their proposed course at the present and through the future; also, into the securities they were willing to furnish for the safe keeping of the specie deposited in their vaults.

And Whereas, in instituting these inquiries, calmly, and in a form and manner calculated to give due time for reflection, the organs of the people had in view the acting with justice and with dignity, by affording all facilities to the public officers of the Banks for the explaining their own conduct, if it admitted of explanation; of removing every suspicion which might be unfounded, and of co-operating with the sovereign people in providing for the public safety, if so be the intentions which had dictated their late high handed measures had been pure and not treacherous.

And Whereas, taking perhaps the moderation of the people for simplicity, and their respect for the forms of justice and for the sanctity of the public peace for weakness and indecision, the officers of all the Banks of this city and county have permitted to themselves, by the organ of their delegates convened under their authority, to return to the inquiries of the committee an answer either dictated by idiosyncrasy and fatuity, or by the most insulting impudence.

And Whereas, in thus furnishing to the inquiries of the people an answer, which is no answer; an answer which is but a string of insulting mockeries—an answer, which, instead of presenting even an attempted explanation of the high charges preferred against the Banks by the sovereign people in their assembly of 20,000, as convened on the 15th inst., before the old State House of our Independence; or any explanation, whatsoever, touching the past, present or future motives of the Banks, or any information touching their actual conduct, or touching the arrangements made or proposed by them, either for remedying at the present, or speedily and efficiently correcting through the future, the inconveniences to which they have exposed the whole community, by the arbitrary removal from circulation of the constitutional currency of the land.

And Whereas, instead of even attempting explanations, satisfactorily or apologetically, their answer does present only a string of false and absolutely ridiculous assertions, touching the use of Banks in general, and of unmeaning assurances, touching the "disposition" to act honestly, now entertained by the Philadelphia banks in particular.

And Whereas, these are no times when, nor the present an occasion where assertions are to be received as facts—fair speeches for convincing arguments, and say so promises, for efficient securities.

And Whereas, so far from the pretensions of the Banks, as set forth by their committee, having in them a shadow of truth so far from these institutions being "the representatives of the capital and industry of the country," or from their "supplying credit to men possessed of more industry and talents than money," it is notorious that the Banks are even more than the representatives, that they are the actual personifications of wholesale robbery and swindling; that the advances they make and the encouragements they furnish, for once that these are supplied to industry or to talent, ninety-nine times they are prostituted to shameful speculation, to wealthy chicanery, and to political fraud,—that our factories, our ship-building, house-building, coal-mines, canals, roads, the whole industry of country, instead of being supported and assisted by the "credits" derived from the Banks, as is the pretension of the Bank Delegates, have been, under the patronage of their "credits," far worse than ruined; since they have either been sold to unconstitutional monopoly at home, or confiscated to the use of monarchy and aristocracy abroad;—that our factories, instead of being nourished by the "credits" any more than by the capital of the Banks, are ruined by a foreign creditor, to which foreign commerce those "credits" are all prostituted; and, by means of which, the whole resources of the country are systematically drawn off to Europe,—that our "ship-building, and our ships, our

canals, our rail roads, the whole industry of the country," instead of being aided, developed and protected by the Banks, as set forth in this paper, by a committee of Bank Delegates, are all diverted from the service of this Republic; from the development of our domestic commerce, of the internal resources of our own States, of the genius and energy of our population, to the use and to the abuse of foreign empires; to the propping up of the rotten fortunes of Europe's Bankrupt Marches; to whose insolent subjects they are sold in the markets of Europe, paid for here in cyphers inscribed on the books of the British bank and its corresponding institutions, and for which cyphers (called capital) Messrs. Biddle, Irving, and Co. hold claim and export the specie treasure of this nation under the name of interest.

And Whereas, in this, there now is what this letter of the Bank Delegates says, "there ought always to be, a clear understanding between the Banks and the community." Whereas, the community are now aware, fully a year, that the Banks, which have ever been traitors to the people, are, more over, at this time, enemies to the country: that, so far from being (as the community but ten days ago might be supposed to consider them) American Banks, true to the trust confided in them, (namely, to the guardianship of the treasure of the nation,) they, by the act of this reply, embroiled, as it is, by the signature of a Director of the British Bank, (called Bank of the United States), have now taught the community to see in them a dangerous affiliation of hostile institutions, leagued in stand conspiracy against popular liberty and American Independence.

And Whereas, discarding, henceforward, all thought of treaty or compromise with institutions in their very nature and origin unconstitutional;—in all their tendencies and effects hostile to liberty and democracy; and in their course, as pursued at this hour, positively dangerous to the safety, and threatening to the independence of the country;—and setting aside, in this hour of exigency, all minor considerations—turning our attention equally from the practice presented in this reply of the Delegates of the Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, and from the tricks, either practised through the past, or designed at the present whether by the Banks themselves or by the Foreign Party, which first established, has ever upheld, and would now uphold, their usurped supremacy; and bringing the whole force of our minds, and result of the long and painful political experience of this nation, and of mankind at large, to the study and appreciation of the actual position of our great Republic, we do express it as our decided conviction, that the measure of chief and primary importance to the immediate safety and future happiness of this country, is the *re-establishing of our Gold and Silver treasure*; that this treasure, if, *as expected, would be instantly turned to the understanding, or to the open assault of our liberties, our national union, and our domestic peace*, and that to the securing of this treasure, the popular efforts must be instantly directed, in conjunction with those of the National Executive, and of all officers of the United States.

And Whereas, it is our solemn conviction, that all the measures which have been taken by our National Executive, with a view to this important object, and to the equally important object of preserving our National Domain from further monopoly, by fraudulent speculation and paper money jobbing, whether home, or foreign, have been dictated alike by wisdom and by patriotism, and have been and are, most admirably calculated to secure the objects proposed.

And Whereas, the hostile British Party, which has ever, openly or secretly, harassed our country, and waged war against its institutions from the first solemn date of our National Independence and Republican Liberty, the 4th of July, 1775, has recently threatened, through the organ of a British Press in New York, and has, yet more recently, attempted in Boston, to institute an organized resistance to United States Officers engaged in the discharge of their public duties, as strictly laid down to them, by existing laws of Congress, and as rendered still additionally obligatory, by recent orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Head of the Post Office Department.

And Whereas, the better experience of years has proved but too well the existence, in our own city, of a corresponding faction ever on the watch to disturb the public peace, to outrage the public liberties, and to vilify the government of our choice, and the public officers dear to the people.

And Whereas, it is our conviction, that some certain, ever ready and strictly faithful means of protecting the public peace, by whomsoever, and whenever and whatever threatened, ought at all times to be within reach of our citizens and of our civil authorities.

And Whereas, the only legitimate, the only safe, and the only perfectly certain, and perfectly pure, source of protecting power, is THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES.

Therefore be it.

Resolved, That these are times when the people, consistently with the self-evident principles of their Declaration, are called and empowered by Justice herself, and by the great and noble instinct of national preservation, to exert their sovereignty in primary meetings, and to devise extraordinary measures for extraordinary emergencies.

Resolved, That such if necessary be provided by the action of our Banks acting in conjunction with a fraudulent foreign Commerce.

Resolved, That the people will hold themselves prepared to meet, and con-

sult, and to act under the solemn impression of this existing emergency, as events may necessitate.

Resolved, That the more effectually to uphold the constitutional government of our choice and of our love; to secure the right enforcing of the laws of Congress, and the orders of the Executive, either now issued or which may hereafter be issued, for the preservation and protection of the public lands. From the grasp of speculators, and the securing to the nation its constitutional specie currency, to protect United States officers in the discharge of their public duties, and at the same time, the public peace from outrage; We, THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, do hold ourselves ready to organize in this city and county of Philadelphia, a first volunteer legion of ten thousand men, to be as short as possible fully armed and equipped, the same to be called THE PHILADELPHIA UNITED STATES' MINUTE MEN.

Resolved, That the standing duty of these Minute Men shall be to hold themselves ready at all times, by night or by day, whatever occupation they may be engaged, to fly to the rescue of the public peace and to the public service, and, in no case or under any pretext whatsoever, to allow order to be disturbed, the peaceful rights of the citizens to be violated, constitutional authorities to be resisted in the exercise of their functions, or their persons to be insulted.

Resolved, That we do hereby invite our fellow citizens of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and of all other cities, towns, or districts throughout the United States, in which peace, order, liberty, the rights of the citizen or the authority of public officers shall seem threatened, to join us in the adoption of a similar measure, and to hold with us, by means of Committees of Safety, a regular correspondence; thereby to enable the people of our different States to co-operate with each other for the common safety and common good.

Resolved, That a Committee of Three to be selected by the officers of this meeting, to convey to the President of the United States, and to the Heads of Department, the cordial agreement of the People of the city and county of Philadelphia, with the course of their policy upon the three great questions of "the currency, foreign trade, and the public lands," and to express to them that, whatever may be the temporary discontent evinced by individuals (blinded or misled by the false influences or the false interests of the hour) they may at all times and we conceive, in all places, rely upon the common sense and honest patriotism of "the great mass of the People;" and that, for ourselves of the city and county of Philadelphia, we do hereby pledge our honor, our exertions, and if needs be, our lives, to enter them safely through all opposition; to cooperate with them steadily and faithfully in the great work of our country's salvation and regeneration; and in the execution of the same, (to use the words of one beloved and revered Ex President) "to ask for nothing but what is clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong."

Resolved, That we concur in this opinion with the delegates of the banks; viz: that between the banks and the community there ought always to be a clear understanding; but are compelled to declare that so far from this being the case, the operations of these institutions are shrouded in mystery, governed by selfishness and opposed to the public good, and that the ruin now inflicted on the industrious and confiding people by their shameful mismanagement, is another among many proofs of their total disregard of the interests and wishes of the community.

Resolved, That while the whole country presents a state of unexampled prosperity, and is by 30 millions of specie richer now than at any former period, yet the strange anomaly exists of a total suspension of specie payments by the banks, although the delegates gravely tell us, that if the country prospers the banks prosper.

Resolved, That we agree in opinion with the delegates, that when the "country suffers the banks suffer," but that to compare the actual difficulties of these institutions (after their past realization of dividends of 12 and 14 per cent. per annum on the investments of stocks, by reason of their extraordinary privileges,) to the embarrassment and calamities inflicted upon the whole mass by their (the banks) mismanagement, is an insult to the understanding.

Resolved, That the "common interest" of the banks is hostile to the common good of the nation; and that we cannot believe in the declaration, that their specie has the basis of loans to the "Merchants, Manufacturers and Mechanics of Philadelphia."—Knowing as we do that their facilities have been showered on "Shavers, Brokers and Speculators," and almost wholly denied to the classes of the community for whose benefit they are professedly created.

Resolved, That banking institutions are a moral and political evil—they administer to the gambling propensities of the sordid and unprincipled, who seek to grow rich without labor—at one moment inflating the country by reckless expansion—in the next prostrating it by cruel contraction—that the comfort of individuals, the happiness of the people, the prosperity of the nation, and the independence of the government, imperatively require the entire prostration of the system.

Resolved, That we clearly perceive the object of the U. S. Bank and the other banks to be to issue a flood of paper, thereby to raise the price of their stock so as to enable the speculators immedi-







